



THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow cloudy,
followed by snow.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 13.

**RAILROAD VALUATION
COST, \$12,000,000**

**Work Will Take About Six
Years, Says Commis-
sioner Prouty.**

EXPENSE WELL JUSTIFIED

**Long Investigation Needed to
Determine Original Out-
lay, He Asserts.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—C. A. Prouty, formerly Interstate Commerce Commissioner, who has charge of the commission's task of making a physical valuation of all the railroads of the country, delivered an important address to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Prouty gave the first authoritative outline of the gigantic job undertaken by the commission. He estimates that it may be five or six years before the work is completed and that it may cost the United States government as much as \$12,000,000.

"It should be possible," said Mr. Prouty, "for the people to know the extent of this work and what it would cost to rebuild its railroads new and to what extent these properties have depreciated as compared to new."

Mr. Prouty said that the country ought to realize the fact at once that the physical valuation of railroads involves more expense than determining the cost of reproduction without depreciation.

"I am not saying," he added, "that it may not finally come to pass that the cost of reproduction will be the controlling factor; many people so insist. Others urge with equal earnestness that the true test of value, so far as it can be ascertained, is the money invested in the property. I express no opinion upon any of these propositions. I simply call your attention to the fact that the commission is required to make an estimate of the cost of reproduction, but to state the value of the property, and that in attempting to do so many delicate and difficult questions may be encountered."

Experimental Outlay Considered.

Mr. Prouty cited as an instance the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, which the commission has already undertaken to survey in its physical valuation inquiry. Most of this road has been built in comparatively recent times and the circumstances and cost of construction are fairly well known.

Mr. Prouty points out that a certain section of it was located where originally built where no man thought it ever could be disturbed by floods. Yet shortly after it was opened floods came and carried out this portion. It was at once reconstructed upon a new location supposed to be safe, but there was a recurrence of the disaster, and finally it was built upon a third location. Mr. Prouty assumes that the people who were interested in its construction were reasonably prudent as prudent as the Government itself would have been.

"It has cost a large sum more to rebuild this road," said Mr. Prouty, "than it would have originally cost to construct it where it is to-day. Now in determining the value of this property what, if any, allowance is to be made for this experimental outlay?"

"The same idea enters more or less into the valuation of most of the railroads of this country. There has necessarily been a certain amount of reconstruction before hitting on the right and proper thing. Does this development constitute an element of value which may be recognized to-day, or must the owners of these public utilities stand the loss of their mistakes in the same way that the owner of a private enterprise would? Vast sums of money are involved in the answer to that very simple question."

Mr. Prouty added that the question of the increased increment presents another most difficult problem. He contended that the task in its final analysis was not an engineering problem, but a "political problem."

Accurate Information Essential.

"It is for the commission," said he, "first of all to ascertain all these facts and from them to deduce what in its opinion is the fair value of these properties. That conclusion may undoubtedly be reached, but it will be for the final analysis it will be for the people to say what measure shall be meted out to these railroads. While courts and commissions are in process and even temporarily determine questions of this kind, the will of the masses will finally prevail, and it is therefore of first importance that the body of the people should have accurate information."

Mr. Prouty estimated that it will take from four to six years to complete the valuation. The commission, he said, will in the near future have data with respect to some of the railroads, but whether a valuation will be at once announced in such cases is yet to be determined.

He thought the task might be completed in the case of between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, but he thought the government ought to be prepared to spend at least \$12,000,000. He contended that this amount would be paid by the public or the railroads may therefore well be, for every year, five times the entire cost of the valuation itself."

Mr. Prouty contended that while the problem of establishing railway rates will not be solved by the physical valuation, it will be enormously simplified.

Woman to Run for Mayor.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Mary Kennedy has announced her candidacy for Mayor of Mount Carroll. She is believed to be the first woman to seek that office in Illinois.

WON ON BOAT'S ILL LUCK

Even Neptune Seemed to Aid the Sharps—Liner Has to Pass Plymouth.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 11.—When the White Star liner Olympic arrived here today from New York after a stormy passage the first class passengers had a story to tell of still more stormy scenes in the cabin when they discovered that they had been made the victims of a band of gamblers.

The gamblers played havoc with the travellers. Every passenger who had the slightest sporting inclination and sought a chance to tempt fortune got the opportunity and lost his money. The band was composed of five men. They did not stick to one form of gambling. At matching coins and shuffling dice, at paper and barrel, they showed the same "luck." They trimmed every passenger who played.

One passenger lost \$1,000. Other losses varied from \$50 to small sums. The principal haul of the gamblers was made on the ship's pool. They won three out of the four pools. The last pool, that of Sunday, particularly aroused the suspicions of the smoking room. The high seas smashed in several portholes on Saturday, when the day's run was slightly more than 500 miles. The passengers figured that fifty miles deduction would be about right on account of the storm and so the high number for Sunday's pool was 445.

The gamblers bought in the low end and then managed to get passengers to lay heavy bets that the low field had no chance to win. When the Olympic lay to for a couple of hours to repair the damaged portholes the passengers who had made the bets became suspicious. A meeting was held in the smoking room and the general opinion was that the gamblers had obtained inside information on Saturday that the ship would lay to. A complaint was made to the first officer, who indignantly denied that this was possible. This did not shake the belief of the losers.

It is estimated that the gamblers cleared up \$5,000 on this pool alone. The final touch to the performance was given when two of the band in the barber shop openly boasted of the fine "clean up" they made on the trip.

At a meeting in the smoking room on Sunday night the suggestion was made that the gamblers should be beaten up. Wiser counsels prevailed, however. The gamblers took the hint and sneaked away to their staterooms, where they remained throughout the rest of the trip.

It was impossible on account of the tremendous seas to land either passengers or mails. Tenders attempted to reach the vessel, but abandoned the effort after four hours. This is the first time that a vessel from the United States was unable to land mail or passengers at Plymouth.

A terrific gale was blowing and the sea was exceptionally wild. The tenders repeatedly made efforts to get close enough to take off at least the 1,500 boxes of mail and 1,000 bars of silver, but the task was hopeless. The workmen who were sent to Plymouth to handle the mail and silver went by train to Southampton and were on hand when the vessel reached that port.

GREEN IN STARS AND STRIPES.

Two Would-be Citizens See More Than Red, White and Blue.

After hearing an Italian seeking naturalization papers declare that the American flag is red, white and green, County Judge Tennant in Jersey City yesterday asked another applicant, Denis O'Brien, what shade of green it is.

"Sure, there's green in the American flag, your Honor," replied O'Brien. "The shade is red, white and blue."

He got his papers.

LOVE STORY OF CELLS IN FILM.

Dr. Goodman's Eugenic Drama Begins With Protoplasm.

Dr. Daniel Carson Goodman, who wrote "Hagar Revelly," is now the originator of a motion picture of cell life. In explaining his picture at a private exhibition yesterday afternoon in the studios of the Mutual Film Corporation at 29 Union Square he said that his idea is to show that human beings use less intelligence in choosing their mates than do the first cells which go to make up a human being.

The pictures, which were made as a result of Dr. Goodman's research work, are to be used as a preface to an elaborate four reel eugenic photo drama to be seen in the "movie" theatres in a couple of months.

The first picture shown yesterday was one of protoplasm forming the first cell. Dr. Goodman said he believed it was the first time such a picture ever had been taken, although motion pictures of bacteria, the commonest of life forms, have been taken, he said, with the aid of a powerful microscope.

Then pictures were flashed upon the screen of plants of a higher development and of human beings nowadays using the first cells, with movement and the division of nuclei.

"Cells unite to form a perfect union," said Dr. Goodman. "Until cells have no mating propensities. Diseased cells do not unite. Apparently the first cells have intelligence. The floating particles know enough to reach out for food. We must go back to the beginning of life to succeed, for human beings nowadays use less intelligence in choosing their mates than do these cells."

After pictures of protoplasm and cells have been shown as a preface to the eugenic drama, society will be pictured in its waning, from the East Side boy and girl to the Fifth Avenue young man and the debutante.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

For per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles—40c.

AGAIN CHARGE RITUAL MURDER.

Christian Boy Killed Near Kieff—Body Said to Bear Many Wounds.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
KIEFF, Feb. 11.—This city is in a ferment at the report that another Christian boy was murdered recently in circumstances which have again raised the cry of "ritual murder," which figured so prominently in the trial of Mendel Beilis on the charge of having murdered the boy Andrey Yushinsky.

The sensational trial of Mendel Beilis, it will be remembered, lasted several weeks and caused indignation protests from Jews all over the world, particularly from America. The prosecution failed to establish the guilt of Beilis, but a verdict was returned stating that the jury believed a ritual murder had been committed.

In the latest case, a Christian boy, an orphan, living with a Jewish family in the small town of Fastoff, forty miles from Kieff, was killed about two months ago. After the usual perfunctory inquest the body was buried. Owing to the prevalence of rumors that his fate was similar to that of Yushinsky the body was exhumed and, according to the story current here, thirteen wounds were found besides evidence that a certain Jewish rite had been performed shortly before the boy's death.

No official statement regarding the case has yet been made.

**IOWA ELECTION SHOWS
BIG REPUBLICAN GAIN**

**Tariff Blamed for Slump in
Plurality of Vollmer.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Republicans in Congress were jubilant to-day over the result of the election for Congress in the Second Iowa district. A special election was held yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Representative Irving S. Pepper, a Democrat. Henry Vollmer of Davenport, a Democrat, was elected by a plurality of only 1,339 votes over Henry E. Hull, a Republican.

In 1910 Pepper had nearly 3,000 plurality and in 1912 he had no opposition, the district being conceded as hopelessly Democratic. President Wilson had a majority over Roosevelt of nearly 6,000 votes and over Taft of more than 14,000.

In the election yesterday Charles P. Hanley, Pull Moose, ran third with 2,772 votes, nearly 10,000 behind Col. Roosevelt's vote. The Republican nominee for Congress gained more than 2,000 over President Taft's vote, while Vollmer, the Democratic nominee, had over 7,000 less than President Wilson received in the last election.

President Wilson was induced to come out in a public statement in support of Vollmer in the closing weeks of the campaign and urged endorsement of his Administration.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 11.—Complete returns from the special election held in the Second Iowa district yesterday show the following vote:

Henry Vollmer, Democrat, 12,614; Henry E. Hull, Republican, 10,675; Charles P. Hanley, Bull Moose, 2,772.

An interesting feature of yesterday's election was the fact that Vollmer's vote was heaviest in the cities like Davenport, Clinton and Muscatine, while Hull showed remarkable strength among the farmers, where he made a special assault on the Administration tariff law.

ALFONSO KIND TO AMERICANS.

Allows 250 Tourists to See Alcazar Gardens at Seville.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
SEVILLE, Feb. 11.—King Alfonso, hearing that 250 American tourists were disappointed at not being able to see the Alcazar, which is closed whenever the court is in Seville, invited the tourists to visit the famous Alcazar gardens.

The tourists availed themselves of the invitation while the King and Queen were absent laying the foundation stone of a hospital.

This is the first time that tourists have ever been admitted to the gardens while the court was here.

DIES IN JIM BLUDSOE'S WAY.

**Capt. Barry, Pal of Mark Twain,
Pilots Burning Boat to Shore.**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Cap. William Barry of the river steambot Gem, which took fire in the Mississippi ten miles above New Orleans last night, stuck to the wheel, clad only in his night clothes, and piloted the boat to shore, saving nineteen lives.

Five men perished beside himself because they became panic stricken and leaped into the water. The dead are: Ed Combeaux, son of the boat's owner; two negro men and two negro women.

Barry was a river pal of Mark Twain and is mentioned in several of his books. John Hay's "Jim Bludsoe" was Capt. Barry's favorite poem. It was framed in the pilot house where the captain lost his life. He was 62 years old.

CAPITOL CONTRACTS ANNULLED.

Reconstruction Work Will Be Given to Lowest Bidder.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Gov. Glynn, Lieutenant Gov. Wagner and Speaker of the Assembly Sweet, composing the State Trustees of Public Buildings, abrogated to-day the percentage contracts held by Callahan & Prescott for the reconstruction of the west wing of the Capitol, which was destroyed by fire three years ago. These contracts will be readjusted and let on a straight basis. The contractors have been working on a 15 per cent. basis.

As L. Broadway of Syracuse, an architect assigned by the Trustees of Public Buildings, recommended that the contracts be cancelled and let after public bidding to the lowest bidder. There is about \$1,000,000 worth of work to be done on the west wing before it is completed.

Senator Elton H. Brown, Republican leader of the Senate, recently introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of these contracts.

ONLY 32 HOURS TO HAVANA.

Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. & Florida Special, Feb. 12 noon. All "Fast Cons" must be reached. 1213 E. 2nd St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1400. Adv.

"SUN" WIRELESS IS FIRST TO GERMANY

Press Despatch Goes Over Ocean in Two and a Half Minutes.

REPLY IN THREE MINUTES

Then Burgomaster of Berlin Sends Greeting to Michel Through Air.

Germany and the United States joined hands by wireless last night when the first newspaper messages ever sent between the countries were exchanged.

At the Sayville station of the Telefunken system, in control of the Atlantic Communication Company, representatives of the press and an interested group of engineers watched the feat, while at Nauen, Germany, a little more than 4,000 miles distant and twenty-five miles from Berlin, another group waited, although it was the morning there and midnight here.

The first message to go forth last night was a message of *The Sun* to the *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin. It was just at 11 o'clock when the high powered transmitters sang the words which jumped out from the 500 foot tower into the night and landed in Nauen just two and one-half minutes later. The message read:

"THE *SUN* of New York sends cordial greetings to the *Lokal Anzeiger* in this, the first message ever sent direct to Germany by wireless. The *SUN* hopes that the extension of this new means of communication will increase the friendship and intercourse between the two nations."

Then there was a rush of other messages from newspapers here to newspapers in Berlin and the other cities. Finally all combined in a message to the German Emperor.

After a short wait word came from the other side. The first message was to *The Sun*: "The *Lokal Anzeiger* and the *Tageblatt* unite in the wish that the American and the German press may permanently hold a friendship between both countries."

After this came a message from Wertheim, First Burgomaster of Berlin, to Mayor Mitchell:

"Greetings and shake hands by the new method of communication between great cities of the Old and New World."

"WERMUTH, First Burgomaster."

A second message read:

"All American: The more Germany and America know of each other, the greater will be their friendship. This great means of communication will greatly help to improve the knowledge and friendship."

"JAMES W. GERRARD."

Other messages poured in as fast as the receivers could take them, all clear, distinct and marked. It took three minutes for the messages to come from Germany, according to Paul Pichon, the chief engineer of the Telefunken. He did not know why this was, for the aerial conditions last night appeared to be perfect. The difference was thought to be due to the superior power perhaps of the Sayville station last night.

SLIT SKIRTS HIS DOOM.

Hungarian General Who Barred Them Has to Retire.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, Feb. 11.—Gen. Fekete has been relieved voluntarily of the command of the garrison here. The retirement is said to have been the result of a scandalous affair for his order prohibiting the wives of officers from wearing slit skirts at a ball to have been given recently.

The wives of the officers retaliated on the general by announcing that they would not go to the ball anyhow and it had to be abandoned. The women said they would take orders from the Paris couturiers, but not from a Hungarian General.

FIRST FLAT HOUSE BURNS.

Thirty Families Routed by Blaze, but No One Is Hurt.

STUYVESANT Flat, at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, said to be the first flat house built in New York, was burned out early this morning. The thirty families that lived there were hustled out into the streets by the police shortly after 1 o'clock. They found shelter in neighboring flats and in Schenck Hall, just across Third Avenue.

The fire started at a temperature of almost zero made the flight of the tenants perilous. Those in hallways suffered a great deal. At Stuyvesant Hall preparations were made for feeding the homeless. Charles F. Murphy, Judge Joseph Moore, John H. McCooey of Brooklyn, who were returning from the Sheriff's Jury, made immediate arrangements with Mr. Allaire for the care of the homeless at their expense.

Chief Kenon said, after the building had been entirely gutted and the roof had fallen in, that he did not believe any one had been trapped in the building.

Quick work on the part of Patrolman Conner, who saw the fire in the furnishing store of B. Epstein on the first floor, promptly prevented loss of life. He saw the first alarm and gave warning to the 150 people in the flat house. Chief Kenon came with the second alarm and himself made a third call for apparatus. Only thirty minutes after the fire was discovered the roof and one of the walls had tumbled in.

"DESERVED SON'S WHIPPING."

Father of Dr. E. A. Hanley, College Head, Drops Assault Charge.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.—Prosecuting Attorney Warnock to-day nolle prossed the assault and battery against Dr. E. A. Hanley, president of Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., because his father, Calvin Hanley, wrote to the prosecutor saying, "Deserved the whipping. Elijah gave me and he was justified in whipping me."

The father says that he had treated his wife and son cruelly for years and that in recent years his "conduct had grown worse."

Mardi Gras—New Orleans

837-75 round trip from New York. Tickets on sale Feb. 12 to 22. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Inquire New York Office, 254 Fifth Ave., cor. 29th St.—Adv.

O'SHAUGHNESSY MAKES PROTEST.

Objects to Insults to President Wilson in Mexican Paper.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—The Foreign Office received to-day a strongly worded note of protest from American Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy against the insults to President Wilson which are appearing daily in *El Imparcial*. This newspaper is a Government organ and is considered semi-official.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy demands full satisfaction.

It is reported here that President Wilson made an agreement with Carranza on which the lifting of the embargo on arms was based and that one of the conditions was whoever triumphs in the revolt must bind himself to be provisional President only until an election is held to choose a President. This is one of the planks of the Madero San Luis Potosi programme.

Gen. Carranza, it is said, is trying to induce President Wilson to agree to the abandonment of that plank, promising to convolve the old Maderistas Congress and make Senor Pedro Lascurain president of the country and confiding to that body the task of choosing a President.

CITY PAYROLL \$101,369,113.

Total Revenue Collected \$203,405,043. Reports Predecessor.

The total of the city's payroll last year was \$101,369,113, of which 32 per cent. went for educational purposes. The Public Service Commission payroll was \$1,602,411 and that of the Police Department \$14,392,642. Comptroller Prendergast so reports in his summary of the city's financial operations for the year 1913.

The total revenue collected was \$203,405,943, as against \$200,292,395 for the year 1912. Borrowings and reborrowings aggregated \$464,547,984, and the redemption of debts, including short term securities, amounted to \$386,975,346. The taxes paid to the State were \$7,847,923 and the operating and administrative expense of the city government was \$155,625,710.

MR. PAGE AGAIN LAID UP.

American Ambassador Compelled to Remain Indoors.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—Ambassador Walter H. Page is again laid up with a cold and is compelled to remain indoors.

Irwin Lauchlin, first secretary of the embassy, called on Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office to-day.

CUBA FEELS SEVERE QUAKE.

Persons Thrown From Their Beds, but Little Damage Is Done.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Santiago de Cuba and the entire eastern part of Cuba were shaken by a severe earthquake this morning. The first shock was felt at 2:05 A. M. It was preceded by subterranean rumblings. The shock was the most severe ever felt in the island. Many persons were thrown from their beds.

A shock of a less severe nature followed at an interval of thirty seconds. At 4 o'clock another shock was felt. It was preceded by rumbling and started another panic in Santiago.

There was no loss of life and the damage to property was slight.

AVIATORS SPY HARBOR MINES.

Easily Seen When 1,000 or More Feet in Air, Naval Men Say.

PENSACOLE, Fla., Feb. 11.—Navy aviators experimenting with a hydrocane plane here to-day discovered that submarine mines planted in the harbor could be easily seen by them when the machines reached an altitude of 1,000 feet.

Lieut. Towers when flying at a height of over 1,500 feet looked down at the entrance to the harbor and saw five submarine mines which had been planted by artillery officers engaged in the practice of how to place a great mine in a harbor and still easily detect the mines and could even see their anchors. A little later Lieut. Bollinger went out in a Curtiss biplane and at an altitude of 2,000 feet could plainly see the mines, which were five, ten or fifteen feet beneath the surface of the water.

WIRE ROOSEVELT "NO FUSION."

Nebraska Moose Will Not Unite With Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 11.—The Progressives in conference decided not to fuse with the Republican party in Nebraska by unanimous vote to-day. This was the advice offered by ex-Senator DeCadeville and Maull McCormick, and it met with ready acceptance.

The party will place complete State, Congressional and county tickets in the Republican column and will not accept any deal of east of the Mississippi there was no disposition to amalgamate with or to return to the Republican party. The machinery of the Republican party in Nebraska is now in the hands of Progressive Republicans, but this did not weigh heavily in making the decision against fusion.

It is a banquet resolutions against amalgamation with any other party were adopted and it was ordered that they be wired to Roosevelt.

BURGLAR BLOCKS ORATORY.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke's Speech Delayed by Thief Hunt.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke walked into his house at 34 Kenmore place, Brooklyn, last night and heard a noise in the kitchen. He went there, saw a man just vanishing out the window and gave chase.

Through Kenmore place to Grand Avenue and by a devious route to St. Paul's place went the Commissioner, with all of Flatbush turning out to see him go by. There Kracke caught up with the man and led him, with the aid of a friend, back to the house, where the capture was made as comfortable as might be under the circumstances.

Then Mr. Kracke remembered that he was due to make a speech at the Lincoln's Birthday dinner of the Congress Club. Leaving a suitable guard over the prisoner he went to the telephone.

"I am awfully sorry, but I won't be able to get to your dinner," he said to some one at the club. "A burglar with no sense of propriety called without any solicitation on my part this evening and I must entertain him until the police arrive. Come any time? Oh, all right; I'll be there late."

Rescue those already identified as victims. It developed to-day that a woman, father, mother and two baby sons were among the victims of the tunnel disaster.

This was established to-day when

Bandit Executed in Mountains by Villa's Soldiers.

CAUSED TRAIN WRECK

Was Responsible for Death of 16 Americans in Disaster.

TUNNEL STILL BURNING

Remains of Fourth Victim Recovered by Rescuers From El Paso.

EL PASO, Feb. 11.—Maximo Castillo paid the penalty of his banditry before the rebel firing squad in the mountains of northwestern Mexico last night, according to an official message received in Juarez to-day by Gen. Panchito Villa.

The message did not come from the men who made the capture, and Villa is disinclined to believe "the good news is true," as he expresses it, until he has confirmation from Major Juan Samaniego, his lieutenant in command of the rebel soldiers who were sent to search for the bandits.

"I am sorry that my men executed him immediately, if this has been done," said Villa to-day, "for I had expected to have him brought to Juarez and hanged publicly as a warning to others. His execution in the mountains may be doubted and not serve as the warning I wish it to be for those inclined to follow his example."

The message came to Villa from the rebel garrison at Casas Grandes, where one of the major officers there. It said that Castillo and six of his men were captured and executed in the mountains near Chocolate Pass last night by Major Samaniego's command.

The message did not say how the Casas Grandes official came by his news, and Villa wired at once for more details, as he fears that the officer merely wired a rumor. He is making effort to confirm it officially. According to the message reporting the execution, eight of the men with Castillo when the rebel soldiers surrounded the bandit land, made their escape into the mountains.

Bandits' Horses Sent to Juarez.

That the rebels have been close upon the bandits there is no doubt, for a white horse which has been recognized by many people as the mount formerly ridden by Castillo has been sent to Juarez by the rebels. This horse was caught near Camague tunnel, where Castillo abandoned it when he and his band made their last known appearance, and its capture does not prove that the long-headed bandit leader has been taken.

With the execution of Maximo Castillo, Villa has done away with his most dangerous foe in the north. Castillo and his bandits had been giving the rebel collection so much trouble that the advance troops had to be abandoned temporarily while Villa recalled his troops to send them after the